

North-Eastern Boundary. The following are the resolutions introduced in the Senate on the 4th inst., by Mr. Buchanan, with the report of the committee on foreign relations. They were adopted in the Senate as reported *nem. con.*—and on motion 20,000 copies of the report and resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That after a careful examination and deliberate consideration of the whole controversy between the United States and Great Britain relative to the North Eastern Boundary of the former, the Senate does not entertain a doubt of the practicability with the stipulations of the definite treaty of peace of seventeen hundred eighty three; and entertain a perfect conviction of the justice and validity of the title of the United States to the full extent of all the territory in dispute between the two powers.

Resolved further, That, considering that more than half a century has elapsed since the conclusion of that treaty; considering the extraordinary delay which has hitherto marked the negotiations and proceedings of the governments of the two countries, in their endeavor amicably to settle the controversy; and considering the danger of mutual irritation and collisions upon the border of kindred and friendly nations from further procrastination, the Senate cannot forbear to express an earnest desire that the pending negotiation should be brought unto a close, and the final decision of the dispute be made as early as practicable.

Resolved, That, as it would be inexpedient for the United States to proceed, upon their separate authority, to survey and mark out the North Eastern Boundary, until all reasonable means of effecting that object by the consent and concurrence of both parties shall have been exhausted, the "bill to provide for surveying the North Eastern Boundary Line of the United States, according to the treaty of seventeen hundred and eighty-three," ought not to pass; and it is therefore ordered that it be laid on the table.

TAMPERING WITH THE CURRENCY AND EXCHANGES.

The irredeemable paper autocrat predicted that the New York banks would collapse in thirty days after they had resumed specie payments. He has had a desire no doubt to bring about a verification of his prediction. It belongs to the school of the bank to predict distress throughout its purchased presses and hired attorneys, and then to put all its engines in motion to produce the results predicted; and thus build up a financial reputation for the paper autocrat by distressing the country as per his predictions; and these distress drafts are as much a part of Mr. Biddle's financial system as his penitentiary notes. The principal resources within his reach are fraud and distress.

To fulfil the prediction of the irredeemable financier respecting the banks of this state, a demonstration was made a week or two since to put up foreign exchange to 12 per cent. Mr. B. had two objects, however in this; one was to make money, by getting a higher price for his cotton funds or credits in England, and another to make panic, by inducing a shipment of specie. In both objects he has completely failed. Exchange, instead of going up to 12, has gone down to 8 per cent., being 12 per cent. below par; and instead of creating panic and alarm among the banks of New York, the operation has given them increased confidence in their own strength to stand up against the devices of the "great regulator."

Public Expenditures.—We have lately seen nothing unfair and partaking less of the nature of meanness and littleness, and yet nothing more characteristic of the whig party, than the manner in which they attempt to turn the expenses of the government to account against the administration. They foot up the expenses of the last year, compare them with the expenditures of comparable ten years ago, and then cry out "extravagance, unparalleled extravagance!" They know, full well, the causes that have necessarily rendered the public expenditures greater, but they have not the honor or honesty to admit, much less to publish them. They not only suppress the truth, but give the utmost publicity to falsehood, base uncalculated, and unequalled falsehoods.

They never mention, or allude to unavoidable, but extravagant expenditures on Indian removals, and Indian wars. They willfully neglect and refuse to state the fact that thirty thousand pensioners have lately been added to the list of those supported by the government, the justice and propriety of which they dare not dispute. Nor do they refer to the increased duties imposed upon the Patent Office, by Congress.

They do not state either, that all those appropriations are voted for by their own party, and thousands of others, suggested and pressed upon Congress, and defeated by the democratic members. It is a notorious fact that the whig members of Congress have voted for the most extravagant expenditures, and have been checked by the republican party. Yet they have the effrontery to charge their own faults upon the administration.—*Cleve. Ad.*

From the Mohawk Courier

WHAT ARE THE FEDERALISTS DOING.

We believe that Republicans generally do not estimate properly the efforts that are every where making by their opponents are preparatory to the autumn elections.—The following facts should be constantly borne in mind:

1. The federal Executive Committee at Washington consisting of S. C. Phillips, W. J. Graves, (the murderer of Cilley) and Edward Curtis, last fall made a requisition of TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and probably more than that sum was raised, as one item in the bill of ammunition for the campaign.

2. The Jeffersonian newspaper, pub-

lished at Albany, has a very extensive circulation at a low price (50 cents a year). This paper is well understood supported in part by the voluntary contributions of the Federal leaders and men of wealth.

3. The Albany Journal advertises ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES of the speech of Mr. Bond—Biddle's Bank Attorney in Ohio. This is no inconsiderable item.

4. Innumerable speeches of Webster, Clay, Legare and others, franked to every part of the Union to the cost of the PEOPLE for wrappers, of thousands of dollars.

5. Profuse outlays of money, in various counties in this state, to carry on the war. In this county in particular, ample means have been advanced to establish one of the largest country papers in the state, and every effort made to extend its circulation.

Thus we have a glimpse of a part of the formidable preparations of the enemies of the Republican ascendancy, and it is worse than folly to disguise the fact, that if these preparations are not promptly and energetically counteracted by the democracy, through indefatigable exertions, they will at least deserve defeat. There is not an individual in the democratic ranks—who care not how poor, or humble, or inconspicuous he may deem himself to be—but can at the present crisis, render himself, essential service to his country. Let every republican ask himself "What can I do to prosper the cause of Equal Government?" and every man will find himself, lend his correct political views himself, lend his correct political views to a neighbor who does not take a paper. Read Col. Benton's speech and Mr. Mann's speech and then hand them to his neighbor. Impress upon the mind of Democratic electors the fact that the Aristocratic and moneyed Power are making frightful progress against the liberties of the land, and that unless they do their duty at the ballot boxes at the next great trial, and come to the rescue, ALL MAY BE LOST.

Defiance of Law.—When the specie circular was repealed, Mr. Biddle saw, "what he had not seen before," the way to resumption. But he did not resume. In the defeat of the Sub-treasury the gentleman's eyes will be opened to see again. But will he resume? If Mr. Biddle is able to resume, and will not, what is his character? If he is willing to resume and not able, what are his merits?

The following from the Harrisburgh Reporter may throw some light on the subject:

The tenth section of the law chartering the Bank of the United States enacts that "the said Bank shall make, to the Auditor General, monthly returns of its condition, showing the details of its operations," &c. It is well known that during the last year the bank, in violation of this solemn provision of the law, failed, for several months to make any returns. The bank is paying the same game at this time. We applied at the office of the Auditor General yesterday for certified copies of the statements of the Bank, for the months of April and May, and were informed that they had not been received. The reason is obvious. The Bank of the United States, having its condition, is determined to keep off a resumption of specie payments to the last possible moment, and notwithstanding its boasted accumulation of specie, it shuns an investigation of its affairs.—North Carolina Standard.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Mr. Biddle once had the grace to speak of the men in power as "fugitives from the penitentiary," and of the people who placed them there, as a "rabble rout," destined to be "scourged back to their dens," in his own good time. The same Mr. Biddle is now clasped, not among the fugitives from, but the inmates of the penitentiary, and by the recorded vote of a decisive majority in both branches of the National legislature. The II. of R. on Saturday, among other things, passed Mr. Gurnsey's bill making it felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment to re-issue the redeemed notes of the defunct U. S. Bank—a practice which Mr. Biddle has continued for months and months to pursue in utter disregard of all moral, if not legal obligations. The bill, having before passed the senate has now become a law—and that too, with the assent, tacit or open, of some of his scrupulous abettors! Such was the general reprobation of Mr. Biddle's course in this matter, that of all his retainers and satellites on the floor of congress, none save such men as the brag-gart Wise, S. S. Prentiss, (the now member from Mississippi) and Jenifer, had the effrontery to attempt a justification. On the contrary, the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states that "many whigs did not think it expedient to oppose the bill." Indeed almost the entire burthen of defending Mr. Biddle and his "resurrection notes," fell upon Wise; who is reported to have threatened speaking through the whole of the remnant of the session, at the hazard of defeating all the bills behind, unless this verdict against swindling and imposition should be suspended or laid aside! And in this spirit he resisted the bill to the end—voting in the affirmative on its final passage, for the purpose of moving a re-consideration; which he did but without success—being voted down in all stages of the bill, after having been repeatedly choked off, by the liberal use of the previous question.

So Mr. Biddle stands recorded on the journals of the national legislature, and by the confession of some of his own partisans as guilty of acts deserving the penitentiary, in the re-issue of his "resurrection notes." In the choice phrase of Mr. Clay, towards Mr. Speaker Polk, Mr. Biddle, if not a "fugitive" from the penitentiary, has only to repeat his fraudulent issues to be put "where he belongs."—*Alb. Argus.*

Martin and several others at Baltimore suspected of the late incendiary attempts in that city have been arrested.

THE MASK DROPPING OFF.

For the following we have the name of a citizen universally respected; a name which we are authorized to give when called upon. In ordinary cases we should not present such matters to the public eye, but the necessity of the case demands it. The time has come when villains must be forced by exposure, either to reform, and become honest men, or throw off the gossamer garb of pretended virtue, and show themselves open faced villains.

We deem it, here, our bounden duty to the innocent to state most explicitly that Mrs. Stevens is one of the most respectable families of New England. With some of her relations we are acquainted, and are proud to number them among our friends, and it is, therefore, with the deepest regret that our duty to the public compels us to make this painful exposure.—*Det. Post.*

For the Detroit Morning Post.
WM. S. STEVENS!!!

Mr. Editor:—In your truly valuable paper of yesterday—valuable for its independence in showing up the rascality of the man whose name heads this communication—I perceive you call for facts.

I imagine you will have many to record ere you are done with that notorious fellow, that will cause certain high and distinguished bank whig gentlemen who have been very intimate with him, of late, to blush with shame, if they have shame left in them. "It is a man known by the company he keeps." I do not envy them the credit of their association, and the objects they had in view by the alliance. Enough on that head, and I proceed to the facts in point, in regard to which I will merely say, that should my statements be questioned in the least particular, I can call to my support some of our most prominent and respectable citizens. On the 24 of July, 1837, the steamboat Governor Marcy being on her regular trip to Saginaw, several persons of this city took passage, partly on business, and partly on a pleasure excursion to spend the 4th of July. In company with this fellow, Stevens, was found a young woman, whom the passengers generally supposed to be his wife, but who, it seems, was afterwards ascertained to be his wife's sister. His intercourse with the sister was of a suspicious character—so much so, as to excite the attention of all on board, and especially of the married ladies, who evinced their feelings toward the sister, in particular, in a manner highly creditable to their good sense of decency and propriety. But the feelings of indignation felt by all the passengers towards Stevens and the sister, can be better conceived than described, when it was known that Mrs. Stevens and daughter—six or seven years old—were also on board. It is, perhaps, needless to say, the sympathies of the passengers were thoroughly excited from the treatment shown Mrs. S. and child by her brute of a husband. He scarcely showed his wife the civility of waiting upon her to, and after she was seated at the table, and in other respects, and at other times, treated her in a very disrespectful manner, while his conduct toward the sister was, during the whole trip up and down from Saginaw, especially at the most critical moments.

The little daughter, too, in its innocent, playful moments, when it approached the guilty pair, (Stevens and sister,) in their secret communings together, (and they had many) was repulsed and driven from them in a manner truly calculated to excite the contempt of any person who had a spark of good feeling.

Suffice it to say, the passengers generally made up their minds, and mutually expressed them too, before their return to Detroit, that the conduct of Stevens and sister was of a character that denoted intimacy as unlawful as it was unnatural.

Whether that intimacy has continued, let those who best know, speak out, if they dare. One word more, and I am done for the present. I must do justice to the wife by saying, she is an amiable woman, and upon the occasion I allude to, drew largely upon the kind feelings of the passengers on account of her husband's base conduct towards her. There were many little expressions of the wife that would have convinced any person that "all was not right."

I leave a virtuous people to draw their own conclusions from subsequent developments, which rumor, I am told, does not belie; but the facts, I trust, those who have the knowledge of them, will communicate, so that the character of this fellow may appear in its true light. He has been endured long enough.

JUSTICE.

"Movements, doings, and so on."—The Philadelphia morning line yesterday brought on between six and seven hundred left passengers, and a good many "in the steerage." All the world is agog, making "movements, doings, and so on." It is well that even numbers move in opposite directions, else one end of the world would chance to be overloaded. But as it is, the South is all for Saratoga, and the East for White Sulphur; and this preserves the balance of the Union.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Mr. Bond.—The Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph says: "He bargained, sold, and delivered his conscience some years ago to the United States Bank, and has never since been able to raise funds sufficient to purchase it back." Our friend of the Journal voted to have known that such a vile thing has no conscience.

The statement of the Louisville Journal as to the action of the New Orleans banks has aroused a spirit of resistance which cannot be allayed. It told the plain truth, that the banks of New Orleans, looking up to Mr. Biddle, and corresponding with him, "unanimously decided not to resume until there is a National Bank, or the fate of it is known." This is plain enough. The anti-resumption banks declare they will never pay their honest debts unless the Government be placed under their control.—What say ye, fellow-citizens, to this?—*Louisville Advertiser.*

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1838.

"The second communication of 'CENTRE' was received too late for publication this week. It will appear in our next.

"The Democratic County Corresponding Committee for this county, will find in today's paper a call by the State Central Corresponding Committee for a State Convention, to be held on the 11th day of September next. We hope that the recommendation by that committee, for organization, will be promptly complied with. All that we want is, that the people be made acquainted with their rights—that they know them—and knowing, they will not fail to maintain them. A County Convention should be called forthwith, as a good deal has got to be done to effect a complete organization, and without that we can never hope, as a political family, to prosper.

"DIGNY V. BELL, Esq., formerly of this county, but now a resident of Iowa, has been appointed Bank Commissioner for the Western District, in place of Col. Thomas Fitzgerald, resigned. While we deeply regret the resignation of the latter gentleman, we are highly pleased with the appointment of Mr. Bell. A better selection, in our opinion, could not have been made in the District.

"The principles of the Democratic party are now being assailed with all the vices of the opposition. Misrepresentation and falsehood, their usual weapons, are resorted to, and most foully used, to detract from the good name which the democracy have with the people, whose rights they have thus far aimed to protect. But in the face and eyes of all their denunciations the people are able to see, by referring to the acts of the democratic party, that to ameliorate the condition of the laboring poor—to give that class of our fellow beings the standing in the Republic which the constitution of the same guarantees—and to render equal and exact justice to all men, has been the constant care and wish of the democratic party, and so long as this continues to be the case we shall have no fears for the success of their ticket.

"We will do for Albany County, N. Y. The Monroe Democrat says, that 'the young whigs of Albany county have appointed one hundred and eighty delegates to the state convention.'—We would suggest that the whole business of the convention be submitted to the Albany delegation, and allow them to hold their convention in Albany; for, most certainly, one hundred and eighty men is just as good as a thousand. We suggest this as it will be a very great saving of expense, if carried into effect.

"Whig Consistency.—As usual, we see more or less of whig consistency in every movement of late by that party. They are now decrying the democratic party for squandering the people's money—for extravagant appropriations, and for using money without a due regard to economy. And the way the opposition seek to make out and sustain the charge is easy to them; but it does not stand the test when the light of truth shines upon it. With their characteristic fairness, they sum up the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the government for the last three years, and then compare the result obtained with the expenditures, for the same period, under the administration of Mr. Adams; thinking, perhaps, that they may thereby be able to deceive the people; but we can assure these worthy calculators that the people, whom they despise, are not to be kept in ignorance of this manoeuvre—of this device to impose upon their understanding. Far be it from us to so much underrate the intelligence of the people as to believe, for a moment, that they can be deceived by this hugh and cry of the opposition, about wasting of money.

We give the following table, which is taken from an editorial of the Monroe Times, to show how fifty-nine millions of dollars of the public money have been used during the last three years:—

Three instalments on the [whig] deposit act,	\$34,000,000
Florida war, which according to federal statements, has cost \$20,000,000; (but on such authority, we always allow half for dodging.)	10,000,000
Remaining in deposit banks, and on removed duty bonds, about	10,000,000
Increased pensions,	2,000,000
do Indian annuities, about	3,000,000
Total extraordinary expenditures,	\$59,000,000

So much for the candor and consistency of the opposition.

"The friends of Democracy are up and doing in the 'Empire State.' New-York will give a democratic majority this fall. The whigs will turn over their own dish, or give them rope enough and they will hang themselves.

"The fourth of July, last past, has, we are happy to learn, been generally celebrated by the friends of American liberty, throughout the United States. This argues well for us. So long as the return of that day cheers and animates the patriot, the philanthropist and scholar, so long America may be said to enjoy the blessings of self-government.

"The banks of Philadelphia have had a meeting and resolved to resume specie payments on the first day of August next, with the exception of Biddle's bank and three others. Mr. Biddle, it seems, is not as ready to take the lead as he formerly professed to be. Really, there is a marked difference between profession and practice.

"The Banks of Alabama had a convention at Tuscaloosa, last month, and adopted a resolution recommending a general resumption of specie payments by the banks of that state, on the 4th day of July, 1839.

"The Army Bill has been finally passed, received the signature of the President, and become a law. The effect of the bill, says the National Intelligencer, will be 'to add four thousand five hundred rank and file to the present military establishment.'"

"A man somewhere in the vicinity of Washington, advertised in the National Intelligencer, that he intended to have great times on the 4th of July, as he had received a Green Turtle weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, from Charleston. The man must be foolish; they beat that in our own state. Our friend WALKER of the National Hotel, Detroit, lately served up a Green Turtle, weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds, which he received alive and kicking, all the way from the West Indies—and the Niles Intelligencer had it, that it weighed six hundred pounds—their information however we presume must have rubbed against a little Patriot news in the mail bag, on the road, which caused an expansion of about three hundred and seventy-five pounds. A Turtle weighing six hundred pounds would be a shipper, indeed.

"A bill has finally passed both branches of our National Legislature, which substantially does away with the Deposit Law of 1836. The law referred to does not allow to the banks the use of the money of the people, for the purpose of extending their issues upon. The vote upon the bill puts the question of again surrendering the money of the people to the banks at rest, so far as the present Congress is concerned. This result is indeed gratifying.

"Small Change.—A bill has passed the Senate of the United States, to authorize the branch mints of Georgia and North Carolina, to coin silver change of the denominations of twenty-five cents, ten cents, and five cents.

"The democrats of New-Hampshire met in convention, at Concord, on the 27th ult., and nominated JOHN PAGE, of Haverhill, for their next Governor.

"At our last advices from New-York, Ohio flour was selling at \$6 75, and western common brands at \$7 12 1/2. Market dull.

"Ypsilanti Republican.—This is the title of a whig paper just commenced in Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county. It is neat in its appearance.

"The following from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a whig paper, does not tell very well for Biddle, the great 'Regulator.' We hope it may be read by those of the opposition in this quarter, who are disposed to give Biddle all praise for his efforts to resume specie payments:—

"The Bank of the United States has commenced issuing its own notes instead of those of the old bank, which it has heretofore paid out. The course of this institution in regard to the resumption of specie payments is severely censured at Philadelphia and elsewhere. It professes to be very strong, abundantly able to resume, yet thus far has steadily refused to do so. In his furious letter to Mr. Adams, Mr. Biddle said it was the great prerogative of strength to do right. To apply this maxim, what must be thought of Mr. Biddle's strength, when, in his official capacity, he is guilty of that which, in a private individual, would be termed gross dishonesty?"

Gen. E. N. Bridges has been appointed Postmaster at Niles, vice Z. P. Mason, Esq. resigned. A good appointment.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Democratic County Committees of Correspondence in the several counties throughout the State, and to our Democratic fellow-citizens in general:

The undersigned, Democratic State Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the democratic State Convention, held at Ann Arbor in August last, in discharge of the duty assigned to them, call the attention of the democrats of the State of Michigan to the necessity of vigilance and concert of action in the approaching election for a member of Congress and members of the Legislature, and county officers, on the first Monday and Tuesday of November next.

You are apprised, fellow democrats, of the zeal and presuming confidence with which our opponents have commenced their operations; and in a good cause, you cannot fail to be roused to an activity and ardor which will secure our success. A supineness on the part of our friends in other states, has given to the opposition some partial success, and they confidently rely upon our lethargy, as the means of our defeat. Let them be deceived, as they always have been in Michigan, when we put forth our strength.—Energy of action is all that we require in sustaining the cause of the people. The party opposed to us, under all their varied names, are the same body of aristocracy which we have had to contend with since the organization of the federal government; and the contest at this day, is for the same principles which triumphed in the election of Mr. Jefferson. The questions of present party discussion, may be resolved into these simple inquiries: Shall the people rule, or shall they be subjugated by a moneyed aristocracy?

At no distant date, fellow citizens, we shall address you in exposition of these truths; for the present we confine ourselves to the call for organization and action.

We therefore propose and recommend—

- 1st. That the democratic members of each township choose delegates to a county convention as early as practicable.

- 2d. That each county convention meet without delay and choose their delegates, at least two weeks, (or as soon thereafter as practicable) before the meeting of the state convention, making the number of delegates equal to four times the number of representatives in the legislature.

- 3d. That each county not organized send to the state convention two delegates.

- 4th. That the state convention meet at Ann Arbor, on the 11th of September next.

All which we respectfully submit to your earnest attention and efficient and active co-operation.

D. C. MCKINSTRY,
GARRY SPENCER,
JOHN McDONELL,
ALEX. W. BUEL,
S. MCKNIGHT.
Detroit, 16th July, 1838.

DIED.—In this village on the 22d inst., HENRY FRANCIS, youngest son of Samuel H. and Theresa Abbott.

TO THE PUBLIC.—As Mr. Jonathan Brown, alias Wildcat, of Niles, has seen proper to caution the public against placing any reliance on his official acts—I would state for further information, that on the tenth day of March last, Jonathan Brown filed in my office for record, a mortgage executed by himself and S. B. Brown to the Auditor General of the state of Michigan, which set forth interests belonging to them as members of the St. Joseph Canal and Lockport Manufacturing Association, given as security to the Berrien County Bank. He wished me after recording the mortgage, to certify that the title was in them, and that there was no incumbrance on the property. To this I remonstrated, exhibited the record of a mortgage from the Piersons to J. Valentine for \$1500 and interest, on 172 60-100 acres of the land described in his mortgage to the Auditor General. Mr. B. informed me that payments had been made, that there was but about \$500 back, that \$250 would be paid that day by way of land, and that Mr. Pierson would pay the remaining \$250 as soon as he could get a bank check discounted which he then had. He stated that he must have the certificate, that he would not go without it for fifty dollars, then pledged his word as a gentleman, his sacred honor, and his salvation, that things were as he said, that he would not deceive me for his right hand, and that at all events, if I would venture to give him the certificate, that the incumbrance should be removed and released to my satisfaction before he would present said mortgage and my certificate to the bank commissioner. Now, what are the facts. Mr. B. informs you that he need only add, that so well satisfied is the bank commissioner of the full of my certificate that he has received the security of the property referred to. I can inform you, that the mortgage to Valentine has not yet been paid, but the property sold by virtue of said mortgage. My letter of May 10, '38, to Mr. T. Fitzgerald, does not acknowledge Mr. Brown's construction, but states that he is correct and mine wrong—that variance of opinion was relative to another mortgage, Brown's to Sands, which has also been sold. But if his construction was correct in this particular it would not remedy the Valentine case.

I never promised any man, that I would recant my caution of May 25th unless first being convinced that it was incorrect, this I knew could not be done.

They continually urged that I had been deceived by Buck's and Sherman's false statements, and by them influenced to publish my caution: Such charges were made by them.—If Browns and Pierson; not by me, but they now apply them to me. Yet as Mr. Brown takes advantage of his own wrong throughout the premises, and charges that wrong to me, I should not be surprised to find him charging their own false assertions to me. The statements made by Buck and Sherman to me, so far as I have investigated them, are substantially true.

"The obtaining a certificate from under the hand of a register of deeds that a certain piece of land recorded in his office is free from incumbrance, when at the same time it is incumbered, shows the register to be either a knave or a fool," or that some knave or designing man, such as Jonathan Brown, has practiced a fraud upon him by pledging his word, his sacred honor, his salvation, &c., that such incumbrance should be removed within five days, or at all events, before the mortgage and certificate should be presented to the bank commissioner.

Thus holding forth false pretences, promises, and pledges to impose upon me as an officer, and upon an honest and unsuspecting community. J. W. COFFINBERRY.
Centerville, July 20, 1838. 1031f

ANOTHER CAUTION.—The above statement from J. W. Coffinberry, Esq., Register of Deeds, will show to the public how Jonathan Brown obtained a certificate from him on the lack of a mortgage executed by the Browns to the Auditor General, as security for the Berrien County Bank, dated 28th January, 1838, stating that said mortgage premises were free from all incumbrance, when at the same time there was a balance of a mortgage on said property of \$500, with interest and costs; on which mortgage 172 acres of the land described in Brown's mortgage to the Auditor General, has since been sold. As the following facts will show how much reliance ought to be placed on statements made by Jonathan Brown, who, with the assistance of Edward Pierson, has conjured up two columns in the White Pigeon Gazette.—In Pierson's letter to Brown, and Brown's comments thereon, recently published in the White Pigeon Gazette, they unhesitatingly state several times that Coffinberry said he was deceived by the false statements of Buck and Sherman, and twice they state, C. said he believed Brown's intentions were honest when he obtained said certificate. Now this is the first time that I ever heard that any person had accused me of making false statements, or Jonathan Brown of making any pretensions to honesty. The Bank Commissioner, after discovering Brown's anxiety to become a banker, refused to receive his mortgage to the Auditor General, as Bank security, unless he would make oath that Coffinberry's certificate on the subject of that mortgage was true and correct. This same Jonathan Brown did make oath on the 12th of May, 1838, before Justice Hunter, that said certificate was correct, notwithstanding the same line of \$500, with interest and costs, remained against the property and still remained unpaid. If any person should wish any further knowledge of Brown's character for moral honesty, or truth and veracity, they can see Edward Pierson's letter to me dated at Detroit in May 1837.

BENJAMIN SHERMAN. 103

MORTGAGE SALE.—Richard Carman, of the county of Niagara, in the state of New York, executed a mortgage of real estate, containing a power of sale, to Messrs W. Whiting of St. Joseph county, in the then territory, now state of Michigan. Said mortgage bears date the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and was recorded in the Register's office of said county of St. Joseph on the ninth day of June, 1836, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in folio book A, at pages 399 and 400, and conditioned for the payment of eight hundred and fifty dollars, and the interest thereon.

There is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, four hundred and eighty eight dollars and twenty-two cents.

The said mortgage premises are described in said mortgage as follows: the west half of north east quarter and east half of north west quarter of section no. twenty-eight, and the south west quarter of south east quarter, and the south east quarter of south west quarter of section no. twenty-one in township no. 5, (two) south of range no. nine west, containing two hundred and thirty acres. Now default having been made in the payment of the said sum of money and the interest thereof, the above mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction on the thirteenth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Exchange, kept by James Van Buren in the village of Centerville.

MOSES W. WHITING,
W. C. MONROE, Att'y. Mortgagee.
Dated at Centerville, the 21th day of July, 1838. 12w103

BRASS RETAIRES of different sizes, for sale by A. ANDRUS & CO. Jan. 31.

BOOTS & SHOES. A large assortment for sale by A. ANDRUS & CO.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND GLAZING.—The subscriber will execute all orders in the above line, in all its various branches, in the best manner. Imitations of Wood and Marble neatly executed. WM. B. BETTS.
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